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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Missionary Association was held at Brooklyn, N. Y. in the Plymouth Church, commencing Wednesday Oct. 25th, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Secretary Strieby called the meeting to order, and nominated Rev. Dr. Patton of New Haven to act as President of the meeting.

Dr. Patton read the 72nd Psalm, offered prayer, and delivered a brief address.

The minutes of the last Annual meeting were read by Rev. Henry Belden, Recording Secretary.

Deacon Geo. A. Thatcher of Bangor, Me., was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Lewis Tappan, Esq. Treasurer of the Association, read the Annual statement of receipts, and expenditures by which it appeared that the receipts during the past year including $5,249,90 borrowed money, amounted to $139,660,37, and the expenditures for the same time $139,-166,89.

The report of the Treasurer was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Dr. T. Ritter, Mr. J. O. Bennett, and Rev. Henry Belden.

Rev. Geo. Whipple, Corresponding Secretary, read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, which was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Edward Taylor, Rev. S. W. Magill, Rev. Hiram Eddy, Rev. Edward N. Kirk D. D.

On motion a Business Committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D.D., Rev. R.S.Storrs, D.D., Rev. Alvin Bartlett, Rev. M. E. Strieby, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn and Simon Page, Esq.

On motion a committee on Nominations was appointed as follows: Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. S. A. Baker, Rev. David Root, Rev. Joel. Mann, Albert Woodruff, Esq., and Thomas Ritter, M. D.

The Business meeting adjourned till Thursday morning at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Wednesday evening Public Services were held in the church. Rev. Dr. Patton assisted in the devotional exercises; Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, preached the Annual Sermon on the Unity of the Human Race, and our duties to the Freedmen of this country, from the text, Acts 17 : 26.

Thursday morning, a meeting for prayer was held at half past eight o'clock. An hour was spent in devotional exercises, Rev. Richard B. Thurston of Stratford, Conn., presiding, and several brethren taking part in the exercises.

Mr. Thurston read from Isa. 58 and Micah 4, and said—In order that our prayers may be acceptable to God, and be answered in blessings bestowed, we must pray in the line of the divine purposes. There is mysteriousness in prayer; but there is also much made known concerning the purposes of God in connection with our supplications; and if we

are not guided by revelation, we cannot pray with true faith—we pray as into the atmosphere.

The passages which have been read gives us light here; and it is our happiness this morning, that our prayers for this society with its aims and endeavors are in the line of the revealed purposes of God. Those passages relate to Christian times. The "foundations of many generations" which are to be "raised up," cannot be the peculiar Jewish institutions: they pertained to the covenant which "waxed old:" they have "vanished away" forever.

The terms apply most fitly to God's original institutions in Paradise, Dominion—which is the right of property in all things inferior to man, in which in part the divine image in man consists—the Sabbath and the family. These are the inheritance which God, the impartial father, has given to all the children of men. They bind mankind to him, and secure mutual welfare. History teaches us that men have departed from them only to fill the world with unrighteousness and misery. Let them be everywhere perfectly restored, the world will be "Paradise regained."

The passage in Micah is often quoted as a beautiful prophecy of universal peace. It is as much a prophecy of universal emancipation. When "the nations shall learn war no more," they shall sit every man under his vine and his fig-tree—every man, then a freeman, having the right of property.

The war has restored to a race the foundations which God laid at the beginning; and it comes to pass that we are laboring and praying in the line of his revealed purposes.

Business meeting opened at 9 1-2 o'clock by reading 145th Psalm by the President, Prayer was offered by Rev. Theron Baldwin, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read by the Recording Secretary—and were approved.

Secretary Whipple read letters from Rev. Horace James, of Newburn N. C., from Gen. O. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, from Gen. Fisk, Superintendent of Freedmen at Nashville, Tenn., and from Rev. Mansfield French of S. C.

The Committee on Business made a report by the Rev. Dr. Dutton, offering a series of Resolutions.

The report of the committee was accepted and the first resolution was taken up.

Remarks were made by Rev. G. Whipple, Rev. S. W. Magill, Rev. Dr. Patton, and Rev. Dr. Dutton, on the Christian character and eminent virtues of our deceased officers. The resolution was then adopted.

The 2nd resolution was adopted without debate.

The 3rd resolution after some discussion was recommitted and Rev. H. W. Beecher was added to the committee. They soon after reported a substitute for the 3rd resolution, which was adopted.

The 4th resolution was discussed and adopted.

Dr. Ritter, of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report moved that it be approved and published with the proceedings of the meeting.

The motion was carried.

The 5th resolution was passed.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Dutton Rev. W. B. Brown and G. Whipple, were appointed a committee in relation to the declinature of Mr. L. Tappan, of a re-election as treasurer.

Recess till half-past two o'clock. At half-past two o'clock the Association reassembled. The 6th resolution was discussed and adopted.

The 7th resolution was read and after remarks by several members present, was amended and adopted.

The 8th resolution was presented, and adopted.

Rev. G. Whipple offered the following resolution which was passed: Resolved that we cordially approve the efforts of the colored people to avail themselves of the advantages of the "Homestead Law" to procure legal possession of government lands, and that we earnestly recommend that some organized practical means be devised to give them the aid they ask of us for securing this object.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Rev. Dr. Dutton and Rev. W. B. Brown officiating; after which business was resumed.

The committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year reported by Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, chairman, and their report was adopted as follows, viz :—

President—Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D., of Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. F. D. Parish, Ohio; Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Pa.; Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, Ill; J. P. Williston, Esq., Mass; Lewis Tappan, Esq., N. Y; Hon. Jacob Butler, Iowa; E. D. Holton, Esq., Wis.; Hon. I. Washburn, Mass; William C. Chapin, Esq., Mass; Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D; D. Conn.; Hon. A. C. Barstow, R. I.; Rev. Leonard D. Swain, D.D., R. I.; Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D. N. Y.; Hon. William Claflin, Mass.; Rev. George Shepard, D. D., Me.; Rev. Stephen Thurston, D.D., Me.; Prof. Samuel Harris, Me.; Rev. Leonard S. Parker, N. H.; Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., Vt.; Rev. Cyrus Prindle, N. Y.; Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., N. Y.; A. H. Porter, Esq., N. Y.; Rev Charles B. Boynton, D.D., Ohio; Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D.D., Ill.; Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., Ill.; Rev. W. Patton, D. D., Ill.; Seymour Straight, Esq., La.; Rev. D. M. Graham, Me.

Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. Geo. Whipple, N. Y.; and Rev. M. E. Strieby, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Henry Belden, N. Y.

Treasurer—To be filled by Executive Committee.

Assistant Treasurer—W. E. Whiting.

Executive Committee—Alonzo S. Ball, M.D., New York; Henry Belden, New York; J. O. Bennett, New York; Wm. B. Brown, New Jersey; T. C. Fanning, New York; J. M. Holmes, New Jersey; Samuel Holmes, New York; S. N. Davis, New York; S. S. Jocelyn, New York: Andrew Lester, New York; Sella Martin, New York; S. W. Magill, Connecticut; Thomas Ritter M.D., New York; Wm. E. Whiting, New York; J. B. Beadle, New York.

The Secretaries and Treasurer *ex-officio*.

Recess till half-past 7.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Rev. Dr. Kirk, for his sermon last evening, and a copy be requested for publication.

Rev. E. Taylor from the committee on the report of the Executive Committee, reported as follows, viz:—"The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Ex. Committee respectfully report, that they are pleased with its spirit, commend the action of the committee, during the past year, approve its plans for the year to come; recommend the adoption of the report and that it be printed with the minutes."

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

Mr. C. Pepper read a paper setting forth a plan of organizing a land company, in behalf of both white and colored, —it was referred to the Ex. Committee.

Rev. W.B. Brown, from the committee on the declinature of Lewis Tappan offered the following:—

"Our esteemed fellow-laborer and life-long friend of the colored race, Lewis Tappan, Esq., who, from the organization of the Association has acted as its treasurer, having declined a renomination to that office, we deem this a fitting occasion to express to him our gratitude as a society for his long and valuable services which for the most part have been gratuitous, and our sincere regret that advancing age, should, in his view, render it imperative in him to withdraw from the office which he has filled for so many years with marked ability and success."

The Association then took a recess till half-past 7 o'clock, P.M., at which time Dr. Patton opened the meeting with reading the Scripture and prayer, Sec. Whipple made a brief statement of the

operations of the Association, Rev. S. W. Magill made a brief address, followed by Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D.

The thanks of the Association were voted to the trustees of the church for the use of their house and to the people of Brooklyn for their hospitality. The minutes of the meeting were referred to the Ex. Committee for revision and record, and the Association adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Patton.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in this, our annual gathering, we recognize with gratitude the mercies of our Heavenly Father, as shown to us in the health of our missionaries and teachers, in the success attending their labors, and in the favor He has given us among the people: and we reverently bow with submission to His will in the removal by death of our venerable President, Rev. David Thurston; of that noble Christian man and ardent friend of the slave, Mr. Arthur Tappan, one of the oldest officers of the Association; of Mr. John P. Elton, one of our Vice-Presidents and a most liberal donor, and of nineteen others, our fellow-laborers as missionaries or life-members.

2d, That, as Christians and citizens of the republic, we acknowledge the over-ruling Providence of God in the events of this wonderful year, with joy and thanksgiving for the right termination of the bloody civil war by the subjugation of rebellion and the emancipation of millions of slaves, and with resignation to that inscrutable Providence which has permitted the hand of the assassin to strike down the man of the age, Abraham Lincoln—the President of the nation and the emancipator of the slave.

3d, That the idea of emancipation which carries with it no protection of person and property, no advantage of the laws and institutions of the land—equal and impartial—is delusive and pernicious. In this age, and in this nation, there can be no meaning to liberty which leaves a man stripped of all civil rights, and free only as the beasts of the forest are free. Emancipation and liberty are but empty and mocking words if they do not convey the idea and rights of citizenship; and we protest against excluding men from the rights of citizenship, civil or political, on account of their color.

4th, That the National Government by freeing the slaves lays itself under the highest civil as well as moral obligation, to protect them from the violence or wrongs that may be practiced upon them by their former masters or others; to give them attainable access to the use of the soil; and to guarantee to them, most fully, all the rights implied in the use already granted them of lands abandoned by rebel owners, including the produce of the cultivation of those lands.

5th, That the Association accepts most cheerfully the new and enlarged responsibility laid upon it by the widened field opened to it in the South, and by the favor shown it by the loyal and Christian public; and it pledges itself, in humble dependence on God, to do its utmost to extend its missionary, educational, and philanthropic benefactions to the colored race.

6th, That, in the spirit of its unsectarian character, this Association renews its proffer and invitation to all evangelical Christians to use its channels for reaching the freedmen; and it returns its sincere thanks for the liberal donations and pledges made to it by philanthropists and Christians of various names; to those denominations of Christians who have acted through it in the work at the South, and particularly to the Congregationalists who, at their recent council at Boston, recommended to the churches to make to it the munificent contribution of $250,000 for the current year; and it gives its pledge to use, as was designed, the whole of this sum, when collected, in our work among the freedmen.

7th, That the inability of the colored people to secure the use of abandoned lands in season for planting, and the general restoration of the lands they have occupied, to the former rebel owners, which we greatly regret to observe is now going on, and which leaves these colored people without homes and food, foreshadow an unparalleled destitution among them the coming winter, and call upon this Association not merely to redouble its efforts to send them clothing to keep them from freezing, but to furnish them with food to keep them from starving.

8th, That the Executive Committee of this Association be requested to appoint a committee to memorialize, in person or otherwise, the President, in relation to the rights of the colored people to the use of the abandoned and

confiscated lands hitherto assigned to them, to co-operate with the Freedmen's Bureau in its measures for their assistance, and to devise a practical plan for providing food for their pressing wants the coming winter.

The Report commenced with a recognition of the favoring providences of God, in the prosperity given to our cause, and the increasing interest felt in our work among the Freedmen; and of his afflictive providences in the removal by death, of the President, two Vice-Presidents, and twelve life members of the Association, and of four foreign missionaries, and three missionaries to the Freedmen. Commencing with the report of the operations of the Association in the Southern States, theories and plans of reconstruction are alluded to; it is said, "only the Gospel of Christ can bring permanent prosperity and peace to the South. Its people, white and black, must be born again, not of war, nor of blood, nor of legislation, but of truth and the Spirit of God. * * The whites must have this, that they may learn to respect the rights of their fellow-men, without regard to *caste* or *color*; the blacks, that they may be redeemed from ignorance and other evils fastened on them by slavery and human depravity; and be elevated to a higher plane of christian civilization.

PHYSICAL SUPPLIES.

The Bureau, formed since our last meeting, to aid the Freedmen and others, has not been able, from lack of means, to meet the wants of the people, "and at this date, the manifold pardons granted to the rebels, their rapid repossession of abandoned lands, and the speedy reorganization of State governments in the South, cripple alarmingly the power of the Bureau. The immediate effects of these measures can be to the Freedmen, only suffering and disappointment. Following the desolations of the war, their ejection from lands occupied by them, the inability or unwillingness of their late masters to assist them, and the lack of the aid expected from the Bureau, will leave multitudes of them without homes, and without food and clothing for the winter. At no former period has this destitution appeared so great, or the numbers involved in it so large, and UNLESS THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH, OR THE GOVERNMENT, COME TO THE RESCUE, WITH CLOTHING AND FOOD, THOUSANDS MUST PERISH. The Association will do what it can to meet these wants.

In the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington and vicinity, there have been two ordained missionaries, and nineteen teachers. The schools have been prosperous, though less interesting than at some other points. Over 2,000 pupils, old and young, have been under instruction. The zeal of the parents to secure education for their children, has been striking. One teacher says:

> Mothers come from every direction, bringing their little ones, too small to be exposed upon the uncertain depths of "Washington mud," and frequently stand nearly an hour with countenances beaming with delight, as they hear *their* children's voices repeating the names of those mystical characters on the chart, that assume untold importance in their minds, because *some way* connected with being able to read "de blessed book," to which most aspire as the culminating point of earthly ambition.
>
> I know of no more touching sight, than to see these whitened heads with their anxious, deeply furrowed faces bent low over their simple primers, with that patient, uncomplaining look that often condenses a whole life-history of suffering and wrong.

The blessing of the Holy Spirit has been granted to the labors of our teachers, colored churches have been formed and over one hundred persons have been received into them. Some of these churches have been broken up by the removal of the people from the homes first provided for them.

In MARYLAND there have been a superintendent and eight teachers. The Superintendent and four of the teachers were in Baltimore, where are two large and flourishing schools, the Lincoln, and the Birney school. The behavior of the children it is said has been almost unexcep-

tionable. Public opinion is rapidly changing in the state, in relation to the education of the colored people, and it is hoped that the next Legislature will inaugurate a system of schools for these long neglected children, whose parents have for years *regularly paid a school tax.*

In VIRGINIA the labors of the Association among the "contrabands," commenced in 1861. Here was the first school among the ex-slaves, and here we have had the largest numbers of missionaries and teachers. Eleven ministers and more than a hundred teachers have been employed for a part of the year, and with the most favorable results. One of the Superintendents of Freedmen said, some time since, that in his district a larger proportion of the blacks could read than of the whites. The Butler school-house near Hampton, fitted to accommodate more than 600 scholars, has been assigned by Gen. Howard to the use of our teachers. At Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the neighboring farms, we have had more schools and teachers than in any other section. The progress of the children has exceeded our expectations.

The Principal of the schools in one District says:

"After an experience, as teacher, of nearly twenty-one years, I can say that these pupils behave as well, are governed as easily, and learn more readily than white children."

No part of the educational field in Norfolk presents more attractive features than the night school. A large majority of the pupils are engaged in daily labor, and almost their only leisure is in the evening hours. The Superintendent of the Freedmen says, "To the christian philanthropist, the sight of these middle aged and older pupils who come by families, bringing their primers and slates, with faces all aglow, in their desire to receive the much coveted lesson, is one of peculiar interest."

The school was suspended for the season May 11—after a term of six months. It had given instruction to nearly a thousand persons—eight hundred of whom have been regular pupils. All who have labored in the school are satisfied that enough has been done to make it in all points a success.

Seventeen days after our troops entered Richmond, schools were opened there by teachers from our Association, and others. The people crowded the churches with almost tumultuous exultation, to hear the joyful tidings, and the same churches were afterward crowded day by day by children hungering and thirsting after knowledge. Within two weeks, there were fifteen hundred pupils all eager to go right forward. One aged man said to the teacher:

"Oh, Miss, we's monstrous pleased with your carryings on here in this church, we's all so mighty glad you's come to teach we all. We hope the Yankees will allers live in Richmond. I's felt so happy since the Yankees came, that I want to sing and cry for joy all the time, peers like I dun know as I's hungry or no."

It has been affirmed of the negro that his piety is emotional and dissevered from practical morality. This his friends must often admit, yet we are glad to learn that under wise instructions, this inconsistency disappears. A missionary writes:

Our people are improving in their ways. On the Sabbath they give earnest attention and have given up their moanings, whinings and shakings. I can now talk more plainly to them than I dared when I first came here. I speak against indulging in "dancing *praises*" and holding meetings till late into the night.

Really they get over their old habits and customs sooner than one could expect. They show themselves capable of adapting their worship to their changed circumstances.

In NORTH CAROLINA we have had 6 ministers and 21 teachers. Chaplain James, long superintendent of negro affairs in that State, reports very favorably of the industrial and educational progress of the Freedmen. He bears witness to their industry and good conduct in the trying circumstances in which they were placed by the casualties of war. It is reported

as a significant fact, that in Beaufort, N. C., where the whole number of each was nearly equal, only three or four hundred negroes, and from twelve to fourteen hundred whites were fed by Government. Mr. James says,

"Some of these people (the freedmen) are becoming rich; all are doing well for themselves, even in these times. They evince a capacity for business, and exhibit a degree of thrift and shrewdness, which are ample security for their future progress, if they are allowed an equal chance with their fellowmen." . . . The ownership of real estate is their strongest incentive to industry, though at present slow and shiftless workers as their rule in slavery, was to do as little as they could.

Rev. W. T. Briggs, as superintendent of schools, says of their

APTNESS TO LEARN.

Nothing has surprised me more than their aptness to learn. After careful observation. under the most favorable circumstances for collating and weighing facts I fully concur in the opinion of our best teachers, deliberately expressed, that notwithstanding the disadvantages of the past, colored children *even now*, with equal facilities, will learn as fast as the average of white children in our Northern District Schools.

The missionary and teacher followed close our victorious troops into Wilmington.

The eagerness of parents to enrol their children for instruction, was beyond description. Nine o'clock was appointed as the hour for opening. At seven the streets were blocked and the yards full, and parents and children were struggling to secure the enrolment of themselves or their children. The same indications of joy inexpressible were manifest at the opening of evening schools, and in a short time there were 2000 connected with the day schools. At the close of the school for a summer vacation, one of the teachers wrote,

Ten schools are established (seven in the city) by the American Missionary Association, with nearly sixteen hundred scholars in which seventeen different teachers and ministers were employed, whose earnest and faithful labors secured general confidence and good will, and rapid progress in study.

Six Sabbath-schools were also organized, and taught by Mission teachers, and others, with an attendance of eight hundred. One of these averaged nearly three hundred.

South Carolina has been furnished by the Association, at different times in the year, with fifty-two teachers, and nine ministers, a few of whom soon passed into other States, or returned North early in the year. The oldest schools are along the Sea Islands, and these numbering over 2,000 pupils, (700 of whom are adults,) have made good progress. There has been a marked improvement of the people in the type of their religion and the adaptation of it to the duties of common life.

Charleston was early occupied by teachers from the North, and we have there at the present time two ordained colored misters and several teachers. A colored church has been organized, and is now under the care of Rev. Mr. Adams. Teachers have been sent to some of the colored regiments in this state. One of them says,

I had not the least idea with what rapidity persons could learn, till I began to teach these freed soldiers. They make me think of half-starved men sitting at a table of plenty.

Of the 14 missionaries and teachers sent into Georgia, 4 are ordained ministers. The first impetus given to schools in Savannah, was by Rev. M. French and Rev J. W. Alvord of the Am. Tract Society, Boston. Schools were soon after established by Rev. W. T. Richardson, our Superinetndent for S. C., and Rev. S. W. Magill, our agent in Conn. Mr. Magill says,

By the close of the week, our numbers were 306 children and 118 women, and by the close of the succeeding week, 411 and 119. On the 20th of May, when a new enrollment was made, our numbers were 607 children and 200 women.

The success which has attended our labors, is eminently satisfactory. It is usually prophesied in regard to these educational efforts in behalf of the colored children, that so soon as the novelty ceases, they will weary of the school-room, and make no further progress. It certainly has not proved so in our school in Savannah.

Rev. Mr. Richardson and Rev. Mr. Russell, by request of the Com., visited

Augusta, to open schools there. Their report says,

No pen can describe what a time of joy and rejoicing the past few days have been to this people. You must see with your own eyes and hear with your own ears, to form any just conception of the reality. It is worth a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to see this people amid their new born ecstacies of freedom.

On Monday, the 12th of June, due notice having been given, the school was opened. Early in the morning parents with their children came rushing into the room until they filled it full. The names of more than five hundred scholars were recorded the first day.

Here less than two years ago a colored Methodist preacher for attempting to teach a few children of his own color to read, was arrested, tried before a court claiming to be a court of justice, found guilty and sentenced to pay fifty dollars, receive sixty lashes, and to be imprisoned for several weeks.

In FLORIDA we have had one minister and four teachers. Rev. Mr. Greely is much encouraged in his work, and has frequently reported hopeful conversions among the people. There, as elsewhere, the teachers report the progress of the schools to be all that any person could have a right to expect.

WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

The detail of the work in the West and South-West, would be but a repetition of the general facts already detailed, the destitution of the people, the eagerness to learn, and their general readiness to avail themselves of means of self-support. Scattered in these sections we have had eighteen ministers and sixty teachers, located in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Slavery has an existence in Kentucky, but the policy of Government in enlisting the slaves and pledging freedom to their families, the practice of Gen. Palmer in permitting unemployed slaves to seek their own labor, and the instruction given to both slaves and freedmen by missionaries and teachers, have sealed its doom.

Arrangements have been made for immediately commencing missionary labors in Nashville, on a somewhat extended basis. Three friends of the Freedmen, two of them now connected with the Association, have purchased, and hold for the use of the Association a number of lots lying contiguous to each other, furnishing an excellent site for a Church building, for school houses, and dwellings for teachers. It is thought the government buildings on the lot can be secured for a reasonable sum. This enterprise at present seems to promise more permanency than any other labor for Freedmen in Tennessee.

From the almost uniform testimony of teachers and missionaries, as given in their reports, we are fully prepared to say.

1. That, as a general thing, wherever missionaries and teachers have gone, all classes, old and young, are eager to learn to read; the aged especially that they may read the Bible—and in fact, they do avail themselves of the earliest opportunity.

2. That their progress is at least equal to that of white schools in general, and in many instances greater, owing doubtless, to their thirst for that knowledge from which heretofore they have been shut out by law.

3. That they are as a class ready to welcome their religious teachers, and listen to their instructions, and that the fruits of these labors are in some cases abundant.

4. That with comparatively few exceptions, they are ready to avail themselves of opportunities for remunerative labor, and with suitable counsel, to pursue it with commendable industry. True, there are exceptions, revealing a disposition on the part of some to live upon the Government, or the community, but these exceptions are proportionately very much fewer than among the whites. Statistics show that a much larger number of them, than among the poorer classes of the white population, are thriving and accumulating property where opportunity is furnished them.

Although large numbers of them are in a most degraded, ignorant, and in some parts, almost heathenish condition, and the great mass need to be taught the practical application of the gospel to the daily duties of life, there are some among them, who may be "known and read of all men" as the friends of God;—thus giving both encouragement and facility to missionary efforts for the masses. The more prominent vices among them are just such as the enlightened christian would look for from the natural man educated under the vile system of slavery.

6. That there is nothing in their nature, their disposition or their condition, that should shut them out from the right of suffrage. Their unswerving, and universal loyalty entitles them to the first privilege of this kind in the States lately in rebellion. Give them the opportunity to purchase the land, equal rights in courts of justice, the jury room, and at the ballot box, and furnish them in their transition state with christian teachers, and schools, and they will speedily give a satisfactory reply to the question, "What shall be done with the Negro?"

HOME MISSIONS.

Since the close of the rebellion the demands for labor among the Freedmen and in the South, have so greatly increased, that the Committee have deemed it wise still further to reduce the number of their appointments in the general Home Missionary field. Accordingly, during the latter part of the year, as commissions have expired, they have not been renewed, except for those whose labors are more or less intimately connected with the Freedmen, or in the late Slave States. Thus of the 17 Home Missionaries and two colporteurs in our service last year, the commissions of both colporteurs and seven Home Missionaries ceased. Of the ten who remain, four are laboring, or will labor, the whole or a part of their time in Missouri and Ky., two devote their main energies to the Freedmen in Kansas and Missouri, preaching, and superintending our school operations among them, one labors in the Egypt of Southern Illinois, one among a destitute German population, one, with an evangelical Welch Church, receives a little aid, one is acting as an evangelist and Agent of the Association in Indiana. A still further reduction of this number may be anticipated on the ground that the Southern field is more needy, less readily supplied by others, and more directly in the line of our general labors.

In parting with the Missionaries whose commissions have expired, the Committee take pleasure in testifying that their connection with us has been pleasant, and in their efforts they have been true both to the Slave and to Christ.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Ojibue and Ottawa Mission under the care of Rev. G. N. Smith and Wife, has received six members into the church during the year. Mr. Smith preaches a part of the time to a white population, and his church of fifty members, includes a few whites.

The Jamaica Mission includes eight stations and outstations, with six ordained missionaries, seven assistant missionaries, and three native teachers. The past year has witnessed a sifting process in this mission, but twenty members have been added or restored to their churches, while seventeen have died and a larger number excluded. Some of the churches shared largely in the religious excitement that passed over the Island in 1860 and 1861, and numbers were then admitted to the churches, but few of them have proved steadfast.

The Industrial school at Richmond has been prosperous, and is winning favor from the people and Government of the Island.

SIAM MISSION.

This Mission is self-supporting, by the use of printing house, materials &c., purchased years since from the American Board. Rev. D. B. Bradley and Wife

still remain our only missionaries there. They greatly desire help from this country.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our Mission in the Sandwich Islands has as last year, the labors of Rev. J. S. Green aud Wife, Rev. J. P. Green and Miss Mary P. Green. Of the seminary established two years since for the education of Hawaiian girls, an encouraging report is given. Only $14.99 has been expended on the Mission. The effort to make the Mission self-supporting, has cost them self-denial. Measures for relief have been supplied. Mr. Green's report of the Mission is an interesting one.

THE MENDI MISSION, WEST AFRICA

has suffered from the absence of a number of the missionaries, on account of ill health. Five missionaries are about to embark from Boston, on their return to the Mission. There has been some additions to the church during the year. Africa is a most interesting field of labor. Its doors are wide open, so that the heralds of the cross may go everywhere, and find an abundant and easy entrance; and, aside from the influence of the climate, no heathen country that we know of presents so few obstacles to the introduction of the Gospel.

A needy and an open field is God's call to all who, having in their hands the Savior's command "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," are not already engaged elsewhere. We are specially anxious to sustain a vigorous mission in Africa at the present time, believing that the success of missionary labors among the Freedmen will yet furnish abundant supply of missionaries and teachers, who will rise up and with songs and rejoicing, carry the gospel of their own salvation to their father land. An ordained missionary and family, and one or two female assistants are now greatly *needed.*

GENERAL.

Five hundred and twenty-eight Life Members have been added to the Association during the past year, and the death of twelve has been reported.

The whole number of Life Members from the beginning has been four thousand three hundred and sixty-three. The Treasurer's report shows an aggregate of cash receipts of $134,181,18, being an increase of about $39,000 over those of last year, and more than double that of 1863.

Of clothing sent out to the Freedmen, the estimated value not included in the above, has been $61,674,40, making a total value of cash and goods disbursed for the Freedmen of 157,459,63,no inconsiderable sum in the aggregate, yet your Committee are painfully sensible small, very small, compared with the past, or present wants of the people.

CONCLUSION.

In this brief survey of the field in which our missionary labors have been put forth, it cannot fail to be observed, that the providences of God more and more plainly indicate the dark and benighted people of the continent of Africa, and the Freedmen and others, ignorant and destitute, among the colored people of the United States, as the peculiar objects of our care.

We can but accept the trust, and in the discharge of it, labor not for a party nor a denomination, nor yet for our country only, but for continents, a people, and for Christ.

In appealing to christians and philanthropists in their behalf, we neither forget, nor obscure the scriptural truth, that in seeking their welfare, especially those in our own land, we seek our own. In watering them we are watered; in promoting their interests, we promote that of the whole country; nor can we conceal our deep anxiety, that patriots and christians should know their time and opportunity. To every generation is offered the high privilege of making its mark for God and humanity, and of doing a work the impress of which shall endure so long as the world endures. Our patriot fathers of the Revolution improved their

opportunity and proclaimed the right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but failed to make the proper application of these truths to the slaves of our country, and the opportunity passed from them forever. Our Christian fathers of the generation just passing away, did a noble work for Christ and the world in establishing the great Missionary and Religious publication Societies which have been the glory of the age, but the demand which the Christ-like benevolence which constitutes the true foundation of all those enterprises made in behalf of the slave, was not fully apprehended and met, and the opportunity of bursting the bonds of millions through the power of gospel truth passed away, leaving the work to be done by the sword, and our land to be deluged with blood. Now, to our age in Church and State, is the glorious privilege given of bringing up four millions of an oppressed, but now delivered people, through the exercise of christian benevolence and the practical application of the blessed gospel.

The opportunity is ours, the time is now. Shall we be found heart and hand engaged in it, or will we let it pass for another generation, and bring upon ourselves and our children the curse of a lost opportunity, an unfulfilled obligation?

AN EXAMPLE.

We have chronicled in our columns many instances in which the most desirable relations, in every respect, have been established between bodies of freedmen and their former masters. One of our correspondents in West Tennessee, mentions a case which we are glad to believe is not an isolated one in that section of country, but which offers an example worthy of being widely followed:

"Col. Travis was a prominent politician and lawyer. He had a fine farm, with thirty slaves. When the rebellion commenced, he raised a regiment, and served till the close of the war. He is a ruined man, excepting his lands. His slaves all stayed at home but two young men, who entered our army. On his return (he surrendered with Johnston) he called the negroes together and told them they were all free; that they became so as the result of the defeat of the South; that they were as free as himself; that as they had stayed at home and helped to take care of his family, he proposed to do the best he could by them, if they wished to stay. This year they were all poor together, and all would share alike. Next year he proposed to rent his farm to them on shares.

This plan the Colonel is carrying out in good faith. The first step he took shows his knowledge of the difference under the slave system. The negroes lived in quarters, near the "big house," and under the master's eye. Col. Travis says this must be discontinued. He has seven hundred acres in his home farm. About six families of negroes live in quarters. He is building cabins at convenient points on the place, and allotting them to the family he thinks can conveniently cultivate the p'ot of land to which he is contiguous. He is doing this on the principle that the freed people must be isolated and made self-reliant. He lets his land on shares. One-third of the crop is rent for land, one-third for tools, subsistence, stock and forage, and one-third for labor. If the laborer furnished himself, and the tools, &c., he gets two-thirds. If part of these necessaries, one-half. Some of Col. Travis' people have stock of their own, and between the landlord and tenant, enough will be had to cultivate the farm effectually. Col. Travis is confident that, so far as he is concerned, he will get a good return from his land without so much labor as formerly; he believes the people will do well for themselves, for he says they have always been faithful to him."—*N. Y. Times.*

A FEW MODEL WOMEN IN SIAM.

BY MRS. S. J. SMITH, BANGKOK, SIAM.

We have a very few models. God be thanked that we have a few, who might serve for models in all time. We have a few who are worthy of diadems studded with gems. And these few will leave their mark on Siam. They dare to do right. They dare to be the good and true, upholding all that elevates, and looking out of countenance all that degrades and debases.

But as yet these ladies seem thwarted in many of their most earnest efforts to elevate the taste of general society. Their own homes are all that is beautiful and true, and their husbands have done more, perhaps, than any equal number of men who are or ever have been in Siam. And these families are now vacillating in the scale which is vibrating between weal and woe. The tendency seems now to general dissipation. There is abundant money to spend and few wants. Where shall the money go, if not to pamper a vicious appetite—contribute to temporary excitement at the gaming table or the drinking saloon, with kindred pleasures?—*Exchange.*

American Missionary.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The notices given under this head in the American Missionary, (paper,) may be found on the cover of this edition, to which we refer our readers for the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. G. P. Claflin and Wife, Mr. D. W. Burton and Wife, Mrs. M. Mair, and H. W. Beecher, an African youth, sailed from Boston, Nov. 9th, on their return to the Mendi Mission, West Africa.

CLOTHING FOR THE SUFFERING.

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

The most appalling reports reach us from many parts of the South, in relation to the condition and prospects of the Freedmen. Rev. M. French, who has crossed Georgia nearly in the line of Gen. Sherman's desolating march, says that the most careful calculations estimate that 30,000 must perish, if both Government and an abounding charity, do not come speedily to their relief. Gen. Saxton has made a most affecting appeal for immediate help for these and other destitute ones. Col. Brown sends an earnest request for 1000 suits of clothing for women and children in his department. The Freedmen's Aid Society of Washington, represent many as perishing from want, in the District of Columbia: in short, from almost every quarter the cries of the poor and needy—made poor by no *fault or neglect of their own*, come to us for help. They must have help or perish. We trust that they will not be forgotten, lest the Master say,

"Inasmuch as ye did it *not* to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

Donations of money or clothing may be sent to the American Missionary Association, 61 John St., New York.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

After our paper is full, we have received English papers reporting the presence and addresses of Rev. H. M. Storrs, of Cincinnati, and Rev. J. Sella Martin, of this city, at the meeting of the Congregational Union. Mr. Storrs is in England as the representative of the F. A. Soc., at Cincinnati, and Mr. Martin of the American Missionary Association. Both of these brethren, and the cause they represent, were received with great favor. A resolution of sympathy and aid in the work this Association is doing among the Freedmen was passed. We are under special obligations to Mr. Storrs for the influence he exerted, in connection with Mr. Martin, in favor of our Association.

Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D., was also present at the meeting, but he did not arrive in season to take part in it.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

STATEMENT BY REV. DR. MASSIE.

A small but exceedingly interesting meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, Friday evening, Nov. 10th, to hear from Rev. J. W. Massie, D. D., of London, an account of his observations in his tour through seven of the late slave States. It was evident that the Doctor had been a close and accurate observer of the condition and prospects of both the whites and the Freedmen of the South.

We have received a full report of the Doctor's remarks, but too late to be of any use in making up our paper. At the close of the Address, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. Massie, for the interesting and valuable information given us relative to the condition and wants of the Freedmen in the South; and that we express to him our gratification that he intends to represent to his fellow christians and philanthropists of England, the great work we are endeavoring to do for the late bondmen, and to enlist their sympathies and prayers in its behalf."

Rev. Mr French, who has been a chaplain in the South, and enjoyed the most extensive opportunities for learning the facts, bore

testimony to the accurateness and importance of the statements made by Doctor Massie.

Dr. Massie will act in England as a friend and representative of our work among the Freedmen.

AUXILIARY IN CALIFORNIA.

At a meeting convened in San Francisco Aug. 14th, 1865, for the purpose of taking measures to promote the moral and religious elevation of the Freedmen of our country, the following organization was agreed upon.

1. There shall be a committee appointed and known as the Freedmen's Missionary Committee of California, and shall be auxiliary to the American Missionary Association located in New York.

II. This Committee shall consist of seven gentlemen, who must all be members of evangelical churches, and who shall superintend the collection and destination of funds.

III. All funds collected shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Missionary Association in New York, except when the donors specify otherwise, in which case their requests shall be faithfully carried out.

IV. This Committee shall consist of the following gentlemen, who shall be empowered to elect their own officers and to fill vacancies should any occur.

Rev. George Mooar, *Ch.*
Rev. O. C. Wheeler, *Sec.*
J. W. Stow, Esq. *Treas.*
L. B. Benchley, }
Fred. Billings, }
Annis Morrill, }
Cyrus Palmer, }

We rejoice in this action of the friends of the Freedmen in California. We hope they may be rewarded, both by knowing that their contributions do good to the Freedmen physically, intellectually and spiritully, and by hearing the Savior say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.

Head Quarters, Assistant Commissioner,
State of Virginia, Richmond. Va,
November 4th, 1865.

Sec. Am. Miss. Soc.
61 John St. New York.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that owing to the great amount of destitution among the Freedmen in this State, I would respectfully request that you will forward to me, for gratuitous distribution, one thousand (1000) suits of women's and children's clothing. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation. I would not make the request if the necessities of these people did not demand it, and if your generous responses to former calls had not been so freely given. Very respectfully Your Obt. Servt.

O. BROWN, Col. & Asst. Com.

A PARTING WORD.

Having declined a re-election to the office of Treasurer of the American Missionary Association, after serving from its commencement in 1846, I take this opportunity to say to the numerous friends and supporters of the Society, that I was induced to do this chiefly on account of infirmities incident to advancing years, and while conscious of them, but with unabated interest in the principles and work of the Association, with which I have been so long and so happily engaged, and with whose officers I have labored so pleasantly and hope still to labor according to my strength and ability.

The founders of the Association were, I doubt not, divinely guided, and, with their associates and successors, have been divinely sustained and blessed while prosecuting the work, to which they were called, with a single eye to the glory of God and the good of man. The field has been steadily enlarging, and the laborers greatly increasing in numbers, while the Association has a cheering prospect of permanent usefulness. In view of what has been accomplished, well may its members, with devout gratitude, say: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, give glory."

LEWIS TAPPAN.

We are desired to say that Mr. Tappan's address is now Brooklyn, N. Y.—(*Editor A. M.*)

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS OF THE WEST.

In giving publicity to the following address from western pastors and others, we deem it proper to guard against the

impression that the American Missionary Association pays little attention to the physical wants of the Freedmen. From the very first, it has sent large quantities of clothing to them, and will continue to do. Indeed, in many parts, this is a prerequisite to our great work of instruction or evangelization, as the Freedmen when first met, are often in such a condition that it will do little good to say to them be ye warmed, or be ye filled, or to endeavor to instruct them in letters or religion, until they receive something to cover their nakedness.

It should be remembered that our work is not a work of church extension, but a work of Christian Missions, whose laborers, following the great exemplar, Jesus Christ, seek to do good to the souls of men, without being unmindful of their physical wants and ailments. Our large number of missionaries and teachers are in the very best circumstances to know and supply the wants of the Freedmen, and in turn, this good work opens the hearts of the people, and prepares the way for reaching them with spiritual blessings.

TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF THE WEST.

The American Missionary Association invited those whose names are undersigned, with others providentially hindered from attending to a conference in Chicago, previous to the late meeting of the American Board, with respect to the measures to be pursued at the West in securing the $250,000 recommended by the National Council at Boston to be raised for the Freedmen through that society.

This conference was occasioned by the operations of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission in this section, and the fact that the American Missionary Association, though the oldest and most important of the laborers in this work, had witheld its collecting agencies from the Western field for the last eighteen months in order not to distract the public mind by a double application, with the understanding that the work of the Freedmen's Aid Commission was temporary, and would probably close soon after the armed conflict.

Having sought Divine guidance in prayer, several hours were spent in listening to statements from Rev. Mr. Strieby, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, and the Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, and in a comparison of views one with another, when the following result was reached:

1. We advise the American Missionary Association to institute at once effective arrangements for reaching every Congregational Church in the West, as well as in the East; that we may act unitedly and immediately as a denomination, in regard to the great cause.

The $250,000 can be secured only by such united action, from which the churches in the West will have no disposition to excuse themselves, seeing they were fully represented in the National Council, and concerned in its results. Moreover, now that the war is ended and the field open, it is our solemn duty as churches to carry on as rapidly as possible a distinctive Christian work, in the faith that the gospel is the true pioneer of civilization and the guardian of liberty, and that it alone can save the soul of whites or blacks. No organization for the mere secular benefit of the Freedmen can do that foundation work which must not be delayed, and which the American Missionary Association aims at even in its educational and charitable efforts. Let every Congregational Church place this Association in its permanent list for annual collections, and do its part the present year toward raising the $250,000.

2. We also judge that for the time being, in views of the yet unsettled civil condition of the South, it is expedient to use the American Freedmen's Aid Commission as an organ of the loyal citizens of the country, through which to extend protection to the Freedmen, to relieve their wants, to provide for their orphans, to establish schools, to encourage their industry, and to bring an influence to bear upon the Government in favor of justice and political equality. Secular ends of this nature must be promoted, and such a united Commission will receive the support of many who will not care for the religious work, (or whose denominations have provided no organization to do it,) and will also enjoy the favor of the Freedmen's Bureau while that continues. Hence, through public meetings or individual donations it should receive necessary support, even though there is an inconvenience in a double appeal for the same class of beneficiaries. Time and the events of Providence will shew which organizations have a temporary and which a permanent work.

W. W. Patton, Chicago.
Edward Beecher, Galesburg.
Wm. DeLoss Love, Milwaukee.
William Salter, Burlington, Iowa.
George F. Magoun, Grinnell, Iowa.
W. B. Williams, Charlotte, Mich.

The undersigned being present at the meeting of the American Board, and having read the preceding result of conference, concur in the judgment expressed.

J. M. Sturtevant, Jacksonville, Ill.
S. C. Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.
F. W. Fisk, " "
T. M. Post, Tt. Louis, Mo.
W. E. Merriman, Ripon, Wis.
J. Guernsey, Dubuque, Iowa.

FREEDMEN.

From W. S. Tilden.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1865.

Editor Am. Missionary:—The time for labor has again retured and the army of teachers throughout the North are hastening to the field ready for another campaign. Is the war at an end? We hear no longer the thunders of the battle or the mighty tramp of armies:—the sulphurous smoke no longer blots the sky: the shouts of victory and the groans of pain alike are hushed. But silent forces still are struggling. In the dawn of the morning, the welcome light, potent though still, is chasing back the shades of night. Who now, among those of our land "whose souls are lighted," would come, very early in the morning while it is yet dark, as an instrument in the hands of Him who sitteth upon the circle of the heavens, in ushering in the day? Let him do what the Master giveth him opportunity to do in aid of this great enterprise, striving to extend the blessings of education and civil rights to the freedman—yes, the *freed man*—for he is a man. He has read correctly the hand-writing upon the wall of the great heathen temple of oppression "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it." Shall he not now be taught to read the blessed words of peace and good will to men? We have taught him to draw the sword and he has used it to purpose: shall he not handle a "mightier than the sword?" He has tasted the cup of liberty: shall he not drink it after all? As surely as God lives we believe he shall: and believing that *in* all and *through* all God is working it out, let his children aspire to that one honor, that greatest and only true honor in the world, of being co-workers with Him.

In Washington, under the very shadow of the Capitol, thousands of children of more than ordinary promise have no means of public education afforded them except by the benevolence of their northern friends. Congress indeed, by acts of '62 and '64, provided that a certain sum of money should be placed in the hands of trustees for the aid of colored schools, the money accruing each year from taxes on property in the city, a large proportion of which is paid into the treasury of the city by the colored people themselves. Up to this time, the trustees appointed by act of Congress have labored with the greatest perseverance to get the money, which now amounts to many thousand dollars, paid over so that it may be used for its legitimate purpose. But it is still witheld and the will of Congress practically nullified. While this matter thus delays, the only time which these children will ever have, in which to acquire education, is rapidly passing away. We feel therefore, that the efforts of our teachers are as imperatively demanded here as at any point in the South. Our great difficulty heretofore in Washington has been the utter impossibility of obtaining places, at any price, at all suited even to the rudest ideas of a school-room. But now, through the kindness and efficiency of Col. Eaton, Asst. Commissioner for the District. and his Supt. of schools, Mr. Kimball, our wants in this respect are supplied. Ample and convenient rooms, both for quarters and school rooms, have been assigned to the teachers of the American Missionary Association, at Campbell Hospital, foot of Seventh street. There is a large number of colored people residing in the vicinity, and with the aid of the corps of teachers who have proved their efficiency here in a former term, together with those yet to be appointed to this field, we hope soon to have flourishing and well ordered schools in operation. Mr. Wilson, who taught at Camp Barker last term, will, with his wife, daughter and one other assistant, teach at the Third St. church, the coming season. His past success is a sufficient guarranty for the future.

While in these day schools we aim to impart instruction in the elements of a

secular education, we also aim to have the savor of the true salt permeate our intercourse with the scholars. By making much of the devotional exercises, we seek to inspire a feeling of due reverence for that Being whom we thus address; in our singing of sacred words, in our explanations of Testament and other reading lessons, we shall endeavor that the pupils may grow up with the knowledge of the great principles of the Gospel of Christ, and of the consistencies and proprieties of Christian life.

Friends in the North, as your minds embrace the interests of the mighty field which is open to us, do not forget us here in the nation's capital; for we wish ever to be assured of your sympathy and your prayers that the seed, however unworthily sown, may spring up and produce good through the blessing of our God upon it. Yours truly,

W. S. TILDEN.

VIRGINIA.

From Mr. H. C. Percy.

MATTERS AT NORFOLK, VA.

Our whole field has been so wrought upon by the various changes during the two month's vacation, as to well nigh unsettle us, while, at some points, we must certainly abandon the work. The opinion has obtained among the citizens, that schools would not re-open—one man being heard to remark, as the children went out with their satchels of books, on the last day before vacation,—"That's the last nigger school that will ever be held in that house." We presume he is, ere this, convinced of our invincibility.

Our schools at the Dispensary building, re-opened on the 9th of October, with an attendance of 220 pupils. We have had a steady increase to the close of the month. The advanced school, in Concert Hall, opened at the same time with 39 pupils. We account for our diminished numbers, as compared with last year's report of the same schools, in the fact, that many of our pupils, ambitious to outstrip their fellows, have connected themselves with pay-schools during the vacation, and wish to complete their month before leaving. This is especially noticeable in the advanced school, taught by Miss Duncan and Miss Coan.

The pay schools are conducted by enterprising colored persons of both sexes, who, being a few steps in advance of their pupils, take this method to help on the cause, and at the same time turn an honest penny for themselves. Their zeal in teaching, is truly commendable, though often "not according to knowledge." The children seem bright and happy as ever, and being now settled and fairly started upon the winter campaign, we hope for continued progress and improvement.

The NIGHT SCHOOL,—to us, the most interesting feature of the work—was organized on the 23d of October. For two weeks previous, we were constantly met by the anxious inquiry, from almost all classes,—"When *are* you gwine to *take in* Night School?" There seems no lack of interest *here*, and if we may judge from present appearances, the school will be something worth reporting, and will show a good record before spring.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We were pleased to find that all our Sabbath Schools had been continued during our absence, and though all were delighted to meet their old teachers, yet there seemed to be an interest manifested in their own management and self-support, that is really gratifying.

Of the general condition of the freed people of Norfolk, I may say, that during the summer months, it has been comparatively an easy matter to obtain a living, and very few have been dependent upon charity or Government. But as the season advances, cold weather renders more clothing and fuel necessary, and there must be much suffering in all parts of the city. The people who do not engage as servants, are usually found living in tenement houses, in all grades of repair: some neat and commodious, but generally, cheerless and uncomfortable. There is, however, very little of the crowding system, as practiced in New York. We rarely find more than two families in the same house; yet, the absence of proper furniture, and often of suitable floors, with igno-

rance of the simplest rules of economical living, renders their condition nearly as wretched.

SUPPLIES OF CLOTHING.

We shall soon find a large market for boxes of clothing, blankets, etc., as last year. Many suits will be needed before January, and we trust the benevolence of our Northern friends, will render the articles forthcoming.

The method of distribution adopted, is the same used so successfully last year. All clothing sent here for distribution, to any or to all of the teachers, finds its way at once to the "store," and is duly assorted. Whenever a teacher finds a person in need, after investigating the case, a ticket or order is issued by the teacher, to the lady having charge of the store, requesting her to furnish the articles needed. A record is kept of all persons receiving these donations, with the date when given, so that no person may obtain more than his or her share. By this arrangement, cases of destitution are at once reported, and if there is any clothing in the city, it is at once made available. We believe no better method of relieving the poor, in this direction, can be devised than this practical plan, which the teachers of the several societies have adopted.

We are all very busy, endeavoring to do what seems most needful; but with our best efforts much that needs dsing must remain undone.

From Rev. N. C. Brackett.

I think I ought to tell you of a meeting held in the colored church of this town last Sunday evening. Notice was given in the morning that a gentleman from the North would like to see the colored people of Winchester in the evening. When the hour came, the church, a good sized one, was crowded. The number present was estimated at from six to seven hundred. It was a good looking audience. The only white persons present were the teachers, and officers of the Bureau. Mr. Coan gave one of his practical addresses on the duties of the hour, which was evidently appreciated by the audience. After some remarks by myself and bro. Young, the teacher, we listened to the crowning speech of the evening, by Rev. Robert Orrick, (the colored mail contractor). Mr. Orrick is one of the great men of the South. I wish I could give you his speech in full. If the South had enough such men, she would pay her own teachers and soon be sending Missionaries to Africa.

It was a glorious privilege to stand before such a company of men, just redeemed from slavery. The order of the meeting was perfect, though it continued till a late hour. N. C B.

From a Female Teacher in North Carolina.

Wilmington, Nov. 1st, 1865.

I commenced on October 2d, with 94 pupils. I found the children ready to welcome me, though many were disappointed in not seeing their former teachers. By the close of the first week, the number had increased to 200, which has been the daily average ever since, and now, at the close of the month, I have on my Register 374 names. I think I can see that some progress has been made, more could not be expected perhaps, owing to the comparatively little instruction each would receive from only two teachers, for so large a number. . . .

Last week Mr. A. organized a night school, about one hundred attend, who seem to be in earnest in trying to learn. I am so weary at night that I do not enter into the spirit of teaching them with as much zest as I would like to, but I attend, and with a tallow candle in one hand and a pointer in the other, I try to initiate an old woman into the mysteries of the Alphabet, or assist the somewhat dull understandings of another in comprehending the fact that y-o-u spells *you*: then comes the more pleasing task of teaching one so far advanced as to read from a well worn Testament a few verses.

I do feel that this is an important and interesting field of labor. The first week I appointed a meeting of prayer with the girls, and 40 attended, who seemed much interested. I think a good influence is exerted upon them by such a meeting, and I am desirous to have them feel while they are gaining some

knowledge of books, that Religion is the chief concern.

My daily observation leads me to say that I think there was never a time in the history of the colored people, when they so much needed the prayers of christians, and *direct pointed religious instruction as now*—such preaching as Mr. A. gave them in a sermon last Sabbath—one better adapted to their peculiar circumstances and their present needs I never heard. I trust it will do good.

The first Sabbath I attended the S. School, there were only 25 present. I urged the children to invite others in, and the next Sabbath there were 150 present, the Superintendent was sick, and I had the charge of the school.

I divided it up into classes, making teachers of those who, if they did not know how to read, had the love of Christ in their hearts, and could tell it to others. I then sat down to a class of old women, and read to them a chapter from the book of John. How their faces did light up as they seemed to catch the meaning of some truth. They would clasp their hands exclaiming, "bress de Lord for dat." I felt that the Divine spirit was helping me, for it never seemed so easy to explain truth before.

After school I visited a poor blind woman Aunt Dolly, who is almost one hundre years old. She says "I'se spent the best of my days working for Massa, then he die and leave me with the youths, they care for me till the war so bad, I'se cast out like a dog to die, but de bressed Jesus put it into de heart of somebody to care for me." I read to her the 13th of John—she exclaimed, "Honey, I'se so glad the Lord sent you here, for dats de berry chapter I's been trying to git de knowledge out of and now you come and distribute it in my heart, bressed be de name of de Lord." then seizing my hand, she covered it with kisses. As I knelt by the side of that aged disciple of Christ and mingled my petitions with hers, at the throne of grace, I felt that Jesus as surely filled that lowly abode with his presence, as he did the houses built for his worship, and Heaven did not seem far off. As her limbs were quite bare, and the mornings and evenings here are chilly, on my way to school the next day I took her a bundle of warm clothing. She could not find words to express her thanks, but said, "Honey, de Lord will reward you." I said, I hope you will pray for me, Aunt Dolly, she replied, "I'se bleeged to tell Jesus about you, honey, cause you is in my mind all de time, and Jesus stay right here with me." Then she added, "I *know*, I *feel* dat de Lord has sent you down here to do a great work."

I fear that this recital may not interest you, but I do enjoy visiting these lowly ones so much that I can hardly refrain from writing about them. Will you please hasten other laborers into this field?

FROM LOUISIANA.

Our little cabin had been open two or three weeks, for instructing the freedmen of the plantation, evenings and upon the Sabbath—I had instituted a morning meeting, that I called a Sabbath school for all that chose to attend, and a considerable number from the neighboring plantations came. I taught them from large cards suspended on the walls, the Lord's Prayer, and other plain passages of Scripture, explaining them in the simplest language I could command.

One very warm morning in July, the chief exercise was upon the Lord's Prayer—I was nearly exhausted, and looking round said, 'Will some one offer a prayer, and we will close the meeting?'—A man of some sixty-five years, fell upon his knee and commenced talking. He told of the wonderful things God had done for him—he had a very wicked bad master, he asked God to give him a better one and he did—he wanted to read the Bible, but no one would teach him, and he obtained a Testament and asked God to teach him how to read it and He did, so that he could read pretty well—then he wanted another thing, but it was so great, that he was afraid to ask God for it—it was so great that it seemed impossible that he could ever have it, but God was Almighty, and he resolved that he would "ask for it and run the risk," and I asked Him, that I might live to see the day when we could meet together and sing and pray, and I could say what I pleased about religion, with no one to make me afraid, AND NOW I SEE IT. I have lived in this country twenty-nine years, and I have known a good many men, and this is the

first white man that I have heard open his mouth to speak the blessed name of God except to blaspheme it."—*Parish St. James, La.*

The friends of the Freedmen often ask, how much progress the children have made in education. A little can be known from one fact. One of my schools was opened the 15th Dec., in Parish Lafourche, with nearly one hundred children, who did not know the alphabet, the names of the days of the week, or the number of fingers on their own hands. I kept up a Sabbath-school in this house, and on the second Sabbath of September, with sixty-five of these children present, fourteen read aloud to the school from the Testament, and as many more would not be satisfied till I had permitted them to try, to perform what their more successful companions had done. Many others could read who were not present.

DR. BACON'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

(From the New Haven Palladium.)

Rev. Dr. Bacon addressed a crowded audience Sunday evening on his recent visit to Richmond. He went at the instance of the American Union Commission, to see about the practicability of establishing new free schools there. Gen. Turner had appropriated the naval manufacturing buildings for the purposes of a free school, and 250 children of poor families went to school there. It was intended to co-operate with the old citizens of Richmond in this public school matter, but it was not found to be desirable. There are several reasons why conference with the leading citizens is not expedient. The foremost one is that Richmond is perhaps the proudest city in the South. All the pride of the Old Dominion is concentrated there. And the people there are humiliated,—but not humbled. They once despised the Yankees; and now that they cannot despise them, they hate them because they cannot. They do not love us or our ways any better than in 1860. They are not willing to accept our co operation in any charitable or christian undertaking. The war must hereafter be carried on with ignorance and prejudice.

There were 250 white children, as poor and ignorant as the blacks, attending at the Laboratory School, and they need the aid of the people of the North. When I mentioned this fact to President Johnson, his answer was, "I am very glad to find that anybody knows that there are white folks at the South!" We must do much for the poor whites. Many of these children were barefooted, and all poorly clad. The dwellings of Richmond are all either very large and imposing, or small and squalid. There are none for the middle class, for there is no such class. There are some white mechanics and workmen there, but they occupy miserable shanties generally—very unlike the New Haven mechanics, there is no inducement to our laboring population to go to Richmond, or anywhere South. They must begin by making it a fit residence such as they need.

There is only one public school building in Richmond, and that would not be accepted by the Commission if offered. It was built when there was but 5000 people there—when there was not a free public school in New Haven, and there has not been a school house built there since. It stands a monument of the decadence and blight that slavery brings upon everything which it curses. We must establish free schools in Richmond. If they can be sustained for three years, there will be among the white people of the South a free school party that will defend itself. The blacks are everywhere eager to learn, and many Northern religious ladies are helping them. The white people are jealous, and indignant at the idea that the blacks need any help except what they can give.

Gen. Terry told me that 2000 rations are daily issued to the suffering white people of Richmond. And I learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations only are distributed to the black people. Their number is equal—25,000 of each. Which of these people, I ask you, is it that "cannot take care of themselves?" Which that "won't work?" Which is it that is "lazy?" I heard Gov. Wise beseeching the military authorities to restore to him his estate and drive off the negroes of which he is so much afraid. He complains that he is impoverished. But I did not see him work. Negroes were at work among the ruins which Gen. Breckinridge made that the flames might light up his retreat. They were picking the mortar off the bricks that they might be again used. But I did not see Gov. Wise at work. The religious people of the South are more irreconcilable to their condition than any other class. The ministers especially are obstinate and sullen. They accept the restored Union only as the result of coercion. They yield only because they must. And if the military were withdrawn, they would be more free in prayer than they are now. The nearest they come to loyalty is the prayer of some of them that, since they could not have what they wanted, that they may have grace to be content with what they have got. To which I say, Amen!

We cannot co-operate with any of the so-called christian people of the South. A minister was here a week ago raising money to rebuild his church which Breckinridge burnt —burnt, not because he was loyal, for he was one of the rankest rebels of that region, and worked in season and out of season for

the rebellion. He was a renegade son of Connecticut himself, and for years he has protested to God every Sunday that the Southern States were the innocent objects of invasion, persecution and hate, while he *knew* that that accursed rebellion was organized against freedom and good order, against constitutional authority, abhorred of God, and worthy to be abhorred of man. It is not with such men that we can safely co-operate. Let us work independently, until the poor whites and the blacks are strong enough and wise enough to protect themselves.

BIBLE WOMEN IN MILAN.

The few Bible-women in Milan, supported by friends in America, are doing a noble work among families either Catholic, or that have not yet openly declared themselves evangelical. And they are constantly being invited to visit new families that they have never before seen. Entering these families, sometimes, they are constrained to spend the entire day in answering the questions eagerly put to them, and in explaining the principles of the evangelical religion. There are so many who desire to know the truth and yet venture not to the place of public meeting, that our Bible women seem indispensable to this large and interesting class They are truly evangelists who go preaching the Gospel from house to house.

Many precious fruits have been gathered by these faithful women. Many are those who have been led to Christ through their instrumentality. and many, very many have there been, who, when taken sick, were strong and bigoted Catholics, yet by the prayers and instructions of these Bible-women, have died rejoicing with unspeakable joy in Christ, their only and all-sufficient Savior.

I cannot speak too highly of these excellent Bible-women. I think they constitute an instrumentality the most efficient that is employed in the mission work.—*Christian World.*

SABBATH SCHOOL IN NAPLES AND BERLIN.

A lady, writing from Naples, says: "The Sabbath-school that my daughter teaches progresses much as usual. The number of pupils varies according to the pains taken in visiting the parents of the children during the week.

A lady in Berlin, says: "I must begin my letter by telling you about my heart's delight—our own dear Sunday-school. It is no more a little bird's-nest, rather a bee-hive which has sent out to-day a swarm of busy bees to settle in a new room. How precious are our weekly meetings to learn our lessons"—but adds: "respecting the monthly concert, but few speak, and even they, seem indeed only 'thrashing empty straw,' as we say in Germany."

DONATIONS

RECEIVED IN OCTOBER.

MAINE.

Bangor. First Cong. Soc. ($10 of which from Mrs. Genl. Nowell bal. to const. MASTER SAMUEL S. KIMBALL L. M.) $83.98 First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. $30 to const. DEA. ALBERT TITCOMB, L. M., Dea. William Jewell $30 to const. MRS. T. A. W. ROWLAND, L. M., John L. Crosby $15, J. H Bowler and and Wm. P. Hubbard $10 ea., with donations from First Ch to const. DEA. JEREMIAH P. HARDY and DEA. WM. JEWELL, L. M.'s., Mrs. N. S. Bourne $5; Dea. J. S. Wheelwright of Central Ch. $30. Dea. Wm. S. Donnett $10, Jos. H. Perkins and Dea. Jos. C. White $5 ea., A. L. Bourne $3, by G. A. T., Treas. $206.98

Bloomfield. Miss Olive Emery bal to const. REV. T. CUTLER, L. M. 15 00

Brewer. Coll. Cong. Ch. to const. MRS. PROF. SAMUEL HARRIS, L. M. by G. A. T. Treas. 30 00

East Corinth. Mrs. Lucy F. Peabody to const. MRS. MARY A. PEABODY, L. M., by G. A. T., Treas. 30 00

Foxcroft. Kingsman Drake, by G. A. T., Treas. 5 00

Limerick. Rev. P. T. 50

Madison. Dea. John Bicknell. 7 00

Orono. Cong. Soc., by G. A. T., Treas. 10 18

Vassalborough. Thomas Carlton, by Rev. T. A. 5 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Exeter. "A Friend." 10 00

Jaffrey. First Cong. Ch. $21.37 Mrs. L. R. Wilson $8.63 to const. REV. J. G. WILSON, L. M. 30 00

Manchester. C. B. Southworth to const, MRS. NANCY E. AVERILL, L. M. 30 00

Mt. Vernon. MRS. R. H. BATCHELDER to const. herself L. M. by W. &Co. 30 00

VERMONT.

Bennington. Mrs Wm. Kinsley $20 Est. of Wm. Kinsley late of Cold Water, Mich., by MRS. W. K. $10, to const. WILLIAM W. KINSLEY, L. M. 30 00

Bethel. Rev. T. H. Johnson. 10 00

Cambridge. John M. Safford $5, Dea. J. French $2, Dea. E. Austin and M. & C. Safford $1 ea, bal. to const. JOHN M.SAFFORD, L. M. 10 00

East Barnard. M. D. Follett, deceased, by Mrs. L. F. $2, Mrs. L. Follett $1. 3 00

East Brookfield. Mrs. L. G. Biglow 3 00

Enosburgh. Mrs. F. B. 50

Johnson. R. Holmes 2 00

Londonderry. Mrs. Betsey Gibson $5, Mrs. Betsey Coombs $4, Mrs. J. Stowel $2, Mrs. S. L. 25c. 11 25

Morrisville. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. LYMAN BARTLETT. L M. 30 00

North Cambridge. John Kinsley 10 00

Pawlet. "A Friend" $3, A. F. 25c. 3 25

Pittsford. Jos. Davidson 5 00

Rutland. Robert Barney, by W &Co. 5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst. Faculty and Students of A. C. $4, bal. to const. PROF. E. S. SNELL, L. M. by E. P. C., M. E. B. 50c 4 50

Braggville. A. W. Ham 2 00

Brimfield. Cong Ch. $9.10 for *Bible Fund* and $3.90 for *Foreign M.*, by E. A., Treas. 13 00

Brookfield. Mrs. J. S. Montague $10, Henry Reed $1, by W. & Co. 11 00

Burlington. Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. S. 6 50

East Amherst. S. W. G. 50

Dracut Cong. Ch., by Rev. L. S W. 25 00

Greenwich Village. D. Parker 3 00

Groton. B. F. G. 50

Hadley. J. E. Porter to const. MRS. E. S. PORTER, L. M. 30 00

Ludlow. Cong. Ch. by H. S. J. 7 25

Medfield. S. A Goodale, by W. & Co. 1 50

North Sandwich Mrs. S. Gibbs, by E. H. 1 00

Oxford. Dr. S. C. Paine and Mrs. A. Paine $15 ea., Mrs. E. P. Carpenter $5. 35 00

Sandisfield. Cong. Ch., by S. J. 9 00
Stockbridge. "Mrs. Dea. P.," by Rev. J. B. 1 00
Westborough. Estate Villender Carter $64 06 by W & Co., Individuals, by J. C. $5.50 169 56
West Sandwich. E. Hallett 4 00
Weston. Legacy of Alpheus Bigelow, deceased, by Mrs. M. A. H., Executrix. 500 00
Worcester. Summer St. Mission Chapel Ch. $23 bal. to const. DEA. D. B. GODDARD, L. M. by Rev. H. T. C., Mrs. S. S. Sweetser and S. Smith $1 ea., others $4.10, by J. C. 29 50

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Milford. Plymouth Ch. S. S., by W. D. T. Sec. 18 00
Naugatuck. G. A. L. 50
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New Haven. "A Friend" $124.51. Bible Class of First Ch., by F. T. J. $10; Joel Mann $5; H. N. D. 50c. 140 01
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Stanwich. Coll. bal. 1 00
Westminster. Cong. Ch by J. C. G. 14 35

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Lowell. Mrs. M. Mead $1, E. Burnap two bbls. C., val. $60.37, Cash $1, 2 00
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Marshfield. First Cong. Ch. $26.05 ack. in Oct. for Genl. P. should have been for Freedmen.
Newburyport. Charles H. Coffin $200; Coll. Dr. Fiske's Ch. $115.43, 315 43
Northampton. Mrs. David Sanders to const. MISS CHARLOTTE WHEELER, L. M., by L. S. S. 30 00
North Brookfield. Union Cong. Soc., by Rev. L. K. 122 15
North Hadley. Coll. (bal.) 10 00
Pepperell. Cong. Ch. $79.64, Ladies' Sol. Aid Soc. $19.36, by Rev. E. P. S. 59 00
Phillipston. L. L. Carruth 1 00
Rehoboth. Cong. Ch. by W. & Co. 20 00
Rockport. Mrs. L. A. Knutsford 1 00
Sandersfield. Cong. Ch., by S. J. 2 50
Saxonville. Ladies' Freedman's Aid Soc., by W. & Co. 300 00
Southborough. Mrs. Eliza Moore 5 00
South Boston. Mrs. E. Conant 5 00
Springfield. First Ch. of Christ $110.20, to const. RALPH W. CHILDS, LIZZIE V. RICE, and ELBRIDGE BRIGHAM L. M's, by Rev. H. M. P.; Mrs. D. B. Wesson $10, Shedd & McKnight $5. O. W. Wilcox, J. L. Hullett, C. D. Leet, C. S. Hurlbut and Mrs. M. Wesson $5 ea., Cash 50c. by Miss N. I. P.; Cash $10; 160 70
Stoneham. "Cheerful Giver" 5 00
Waltham. Coll. Cong. Ch. 176 00
Walpole. Mrs. L. Allen, 1 25
Wareham. Coll. (bal.) 46 22
Waquoit. Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. D. B. 20 00
Westminster. Ladies S. C. of Cong. Ch. one bbl. C. val. $55, by Mrs. J. B. W.,
West Newton. Coll. (bal.) 225 00
Whately. Coll. bal. to const. E. W. BELDEN, OTIS TURNER, JUSTIN WAITE, AARON STEARNS, MARY E. LANE L. M's. 44 50
Wilton. Second Cong. Ch. by W. & Co. 18 00

CONNECTICUT.

Chester. Ladies' Benev. Assn., two bbls. C., Cash $1, by Mrs. A. M. H., Soc. 1 00
Colebrook. M. S. Howell 1 00
Collinsville, D. H. Carpenter 5 50
East Haddam. Two bbls. C., by J. M. C.
Enfield. First Cong. Ch.; by Rev. K. B. G. 52 00
Farmington. Henry D. Hawley $150, Pupils of Miss Porter's school $65, 215 00
Hamden. Coll., by Miss M. A. L. 5 10
Hartford. Pearl St. Cong. Ch., by J. B. E. 209 12
Higganum. One bbl. C. val. $50, by S. E. G.
Kensington. Mrs. R. Hotchkiss 2 00
Lyme S. H. Sill 5 00
Middletown. First Cong. Ch. and Soc., by Rev. J. T. 68 25
Warren. "Friends," one bbl. C., by Mrs. M. C. R.
Washington. Cong. Ch., by F. N. G. 30 00
West Killingly. Ladies' Sew. Soc. one bbl. C., val. $74, Cash $3.65, by Miss M. D. 3 65

West Meriden. First Cong. Ch. $166.89, by Rev. H. C. H., Mrs. S. A. Beach, $1, by W. E. B. 167.89
West Winsted. Second Cong. Ch. (additional) by J. H., Treas. 5 00

NEW YORK.

Albany. Rev. D. Dyer 10 00
Bridgewater. Cong. Ch. by Rev. C. H. B. 7 00
Colosse. Gates Miller 10 00
Depauville. Mrs. Mary Patchin 1 00
East Bloomfield. Mrs. P. Peck, Geo. Wright and H. Shepard $5 ea., F. Munson, P. Gauss and J. Porter $2 ea., Cash $2, by Mrs. H. W. H. 23 00
Gaines. Female Guardian Soc. one bbl. C., Cash $1, by Mrs. H. O. B. 1 00
Gloversville. A few Ladies in Cong. Ch. one bbl. C. val. $73, Mrs. M. A. Hosmer $1, by Mrs. S. G. B. 1 00
Leyden. "The Lord's Debtor" 300 00
Mexico. Dea. C. Wheeler $10, E. Wheeler $2, G. T. Wheeler, L. Mitchell, S. T. Beebe, O. Ames, I. Hosford, J. S. Chandler and Mrs. M. A. Wheeler $1 ea., Others $2, 21 00
Napanock. Ladies' Benev. Ass'n, one package C., Cash 50c, by Mrs. M. S., Pres. 50
New-York. American Bible Soc., books, val. $225.97; Dry Dock Mission S. S., by G. H. L. 20 00
Paris. J. B. Tompkins 3 00
Rensselaerville. Mrs. Wm. Conkling, bal. to const. REV. J. O. WELLS L. M. 27 00
Sacketts Harbor. Mrs. Anar H. Barnes $20, Mrs. M. A. Hooker $2, 22 00
Seneca Castle. H.W.Jones $5, "A Friend" $2, 7 00
Sherburne. Miss M. A. Wilder and others, 1 25
South Colton. Cong. Ch., by Rev. R. S. A. 5 00
South East. B. W. Pettibone and D. H. Ketchum $5 ea., W. F. Grant and Mr. Couch $2 ea., D. Reed, W. S. Paddock, Mrs. D. B. Richards, J. M. Boyce, Mrs. C. Crosby and L. M. Meade $1 ea., Others $1, by Rev. I. P., 21 00
Strykersville. Hon. Arden Woodruff, 100 00
Syracuse. Mrs. C. C. Clarke $2, Miss F. A. Clarke $1, 3 00
Turin. A. Foot, one box boots & shoes, Cash 5 00
Tully. Mrs. A. Brewer, 5 25
Winfield. Cong. Ch., by Rev. C. H. B., 14 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Alleghany City. Mrs. A. S. Tite, 5 00
Bakerstown. Mrs. Anne Jones and Others, 8 00
Cowdersport. John S. Mann $5, P. Harris, $2 7 00
Ebensburgh. Citizens, by Rev. M. A. E., 113 37
Meadville. W. F. Clark 5 00
New Brighton. Miss E. H. Tite 5 00
North East. Mrs. Saml. Talcott 1 00
Philadelphia. Coll $5, Mrs. John Harris a quantity of clothing material, by S. L. D. 5 00
Plymouth. F. M. Lance 10 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond. Major W. N. Few 5 00

OHIO.

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Austinburgh. L. B. Austin 100 00
Berea. T. J. Ingersoll 5 00
Claridon. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., by D. B. L., Treas., 9 64
Deersville. Coll. Peoples U. S. S., by R. P. Jr., Supt. 5 80
Edgerton L. Wilson 2 00
Hudson. John Alford 15 00
Lodi. Ladies' Soldiers Aid Soc., by Rev. J. N. W. 14 75
Madison. Horace Peck & Wife 5 00
Sandusky. First Cong. Ch., by L. H. L. 14 00
Twinsburgh. Cong. Ch., by J. R. P., 11 35

INDIANA.

South Bend. R. Burroughs, 5 00

ILLINOIS.

Aurora. D. Baker, 2 00
Fulton. Mrs. Martha A. H. Stowe to const. FREEMAN HOTCHKISS, L. M. 30 00
Highland. French Evang. Ch., by Elder L. V., 40 00
Huntley. Rev. D. Chapman
Jacksonville. Dr. S. L. Whipple, 20 00
Mendon. Dea. Jireh. Platt, by L. A. W., 100 00
Newark. Mrs. A. B., 50
Princeville. W. C. Stevens $11, Mrs. Lydia Auten $6, Chas. G. Taylor and Miss J. L. Rogers $5 ea., Dr. C. Cutter and Mrs. M. A. Alter $2 ea., 31 00
Savanna. "A few Friends," by Rev. O. E. Jr. 3 75

MICHIGAN.

Grass Lake. Cong. Ch., by Rev. W. B. W. 7 50
Hudson. Cong. Ch., by Rev. H. J., 17 20
Saline. Eli Benton, 20 00
South Haven. Mrs. T. Hoppin and family 1 00

WISCONSIN.

Baraboo. First Cong. Ch., by J. G. C. 30 00
Columbus. Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch. $101.26, Legacy of Hugh Roberts, deceased, $30, by J. D., Treas. 131 26
Engedi. Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch., by J. D. Treas., 41 75
Lake Emily. Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch., by J. D., Treas., 60 05
Oshkosh. Bethesda Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch., by J. D., Treas., 5 50
Oshkosh City. Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch., by J. D., Treas., 5 00
Proscaeron. Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch., by J. D., Treas., 60 60
Ripon. Isaac Cooper, 2 50
Rock Hill. Welsh Cal. Meth. Ch., $24.60, Coll. near Rock Hill $4, by J. D., Treas., 28 60
Waukesha. Welsh Cal. Meth. Churches, Salem $10.65, Jerusalem $10.54, Bethesda $8.05, Zoar $7, Bethania $4.80, Waterville $2.51, Bark River $1.20, by J. D., Treas., 44 75
Welsh Prairie. Welsh Cal. Meth. Churches, Cambria $88.73, Jerusalem $25.25, Carmel $24, by J. D., Treas., 137 98

IOWA.

McGregor. First Cong. Ch., by J. L., 96 60
Washington. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. M. K. CROSS, L. M., by J. B. H., Clerk, 30 00
Waukon. Rev. A. Parker, 2 00

KANSAS.

Atchison. Cong. Ch., by Rev. S. D. S., 13 20
Geneva. Cong. Ch. (bal.) by Rev. H. J. 5 00
Ozawkie. J. Rutty. 5 00

———. Capt. H. R. Coombs. 30 00

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VERMONT.

Bellows Falls. Meth. Ep. Ch. 4 28
Brattleborough. Meth. Ep. Ch. 8 62
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Ipswich. Rev. Mr. Fitz's Ch., 30 25
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Nile. C. M. Kenyon and J. Kenyon $5 ea.; H. Wells, C. T. Champlin, C. E. Newton, E. R. Clark and E. Lamphear $1 ea., Others $1.15, 16 15
Rawson. Individuals, 1 20
Richburgh. Jos. Ferris $1, Others $4.90, 5 90
Rushford. Rev. Wm. Gordon $5, Others $2.15, 7 15
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Scio. R. Wright $1, J. B. P. 25c. 1 25
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Marshall. C. G Dick, $3, Q. Dick $1., 4 00
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Susquehanna Depot. Coll. Presb. Ch. $16, H. Cook and J. M. Richrdson $5 ea., W. R. Greely $3, 8 Individuals $1 ea., Others $5.50 to const REV. GEORGE BLAKESLEE, L. M. 42 50
Warren. Geo. Manning $2, 19 Individuals $1 ea., Others $9.24, to const. S. H. PITCHER, L. M. 30 24
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